

INVESTMENT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN UKRAINE

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Economic Code of Ukraine was regulated by the general conditions of investments in Ukraine. This document states that one of the areas of economic policy determined by the state investment policy is aimed at creating entities necessary conditions to attract and concentration of funds for expanded reproduction of fixed assets, mainly in the areas whose development as a priority structural and sectorial policies, and to ensure efficient and responsible use of resources and control over them. In particular, one of the main means of regulating the activities of state entities are providing investment incentives.

In the Commercial Code, special attention is paid to the regulation of foreign investment. In the legislative act specified as the main provisions of enterprises with foreign investment and foreign investment types, forms of foreign investments, valuation of foreign investment, international legal regime investments, state registration of foreign investment activities of economic entities with foreign investments in Ukraine, guarantees foreign investments, guarantees tales and use of income from foreign investments, guarantees foreign investors in the event of termination of investment activity and so on.

Investigating state investment at both macro and micro Rini be sure to pay attention to the implementation of international investment projects in Ukraine.

Thus, the result of partnership between Ukraine and the World Bank after 1992 were many joint projects that contribute to the improvement of the public and private sectors, increase the efficiency of agriculture and energy, protect the environment and strengthen the social sector. Today, cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and the World Bank related to the implementation of about forty projects covering loans, grants and economic research.

The volume and structure of capital investments in the national economy in 2013 is dominated by cars, machinery and equipment (30.2%); engineering construction (22.0%); non-residential buildings (17.9%). This investment in intangible assets represent only 3.4%. (See. Table. 1). By economic activity is dominated by investment in industry, agriculture, trade, transport and real estate. This is many times less investment in information and telecommunications, professional, scientific and technical activities of education that drives the investment component of the financial and economic security of enterprises.

The most attractive areas of financing for foreign investors are industry (31.0%), trade, repair of motor vehicles (13.0%), construction (2.8%), and agriculture (1.4%). Is insufficient investment in education, health care, utilities. Special attention is given investment activity in economic activity "real estate, renting, business activities" which focuses on the vast majority (81.6%) of investment from Ukraine. At the same time, foreign investment in this area of economic activity up 16.8%. So the investment aspect of the national economy is passive - not investing and

developing areas of strategic importance and ensure intensive development of industry through innovation.

This important and key financial and economic security of enterprises is innovation and investment activities in the implementation of joint projects based on partnership.

Overall, investments promote efficient allocation of resources and direct their most productive users. The potential benefits of FDI recipient countries are as follows. First, they are a source of capital, which compensates for the lack of domestic savings and cannot "escape" from the speed of portfolio investors and commercial banks' borrowers. They allow you to maintain the necessary level of consumption and investment, despite the fluctuations in income. Moreover, this source of funding does not create debt for the recipient country and the entire investment risk taking on foreign companies - this aspect is very important for transition economies burdened by debt. FDI as a source of new technologies and management skills, with technology transfer is directly to not only the TNC affiliates and joint ventures; in addition, there is an indirect effect of FDI on economic development in the form of dissemination of knowledge and technology to local firms (spillover effect). It is very important for the transition economies is that FDI facilitate more effective privatization and restructuring of the economy and create jobs, while increasing the real income of workers.

FDI can increase the level of competition in local markets. New economic agents entering the market, forcing local companies to seek new technologies and management methods in order to remain competitive.

Investment attractiveness - a generic description of the benefits of investing some areas and objects with a particular investor positions.

The attractiveness for investors at present due to two groups of reasons: first, the ability to easily adjust and control the activities of such structures when investing in their real strategic investments; Secondly, greater flexibility and adaptability to modern unstable environment.

Investment attractiveness of the enterprise can be interpreted as its ability to attract investors, it is necessary to attract funds in these environmental conditions at this period. Investment attractiveness depends on many factors and is therefore a multidimensional and complex concept.

Investment attractiveness of the investee is influenced by certain conditions and factors internal and external nature. Internal - production capacity, management, investment program, financial condition; external - sectoral affiliation, geographic location, relationship with the owner. External factors today are the first place because the macroeconomic imbalances (inflation, negative foreign trade balance, the lack of structural reforms) led to the crisis in the financial market and export-oriented industries (metallurgy and chemical industry).

It is important for potential investors is the potential development prospects disclosure of which it can show through investment projects (programs) that are scheduled for implementation at its base.